THE VICE-PRESIDENT DEAD. Breather His Last at His Home to (in appoint A Quiet Passing Awar.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Indianapolis, November 25.— Vice-President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes sefore 5 this afternoon. He came home from Chicago early in the week, and complained of feeling unwell, but no-thing serious was thought of it at the time. Lest evening he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the resi-dence of Hon. John J. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of pains in his side and stomach. This norning he was no better, and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave him an emetic, and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day and most of the tim in bed, though he sat up at frequent in-He received no calls, but about 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that Hendricks was dead. The end of s busy and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in gentle sleep. He died of paralysis

Mr. Hendricks died under circumstances that were particularly distressne to his family and friends, inasmuch as they had not anticipated a fatal ter-mination of his brief illness, and nooly was with him when the end came. He returned from Chicago Saturday ing somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of Hon. John Cooper, treasurer of the State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken of the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress-suit of lighter material, and before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain legree of exhaustion, but attributed it o malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better and would attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an our, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice-President, who relieved his pain.

HE AROSE FROM HIS BED, in which he had lam only a tew mintalking cheerfully with his wife and an old house-servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and adm istered the usual remedies. bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by a recurrence of the abdominal pains. To all callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would he glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down into the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding the airs of a reformatory institution of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom. servant, and Harry colored Morgan, Hendricks's nephew and a page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and young Morgan staid. Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew : am free at last; send for Eliza,"

MEANING HIS WIFE, and these were his last words, for the cause to which it was devoted, both in young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at o Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her The end of a long husband was dead. and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes half closed. as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face there were no traces of grief or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down the stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the distinguished statesman were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendrick's pathetic appeal: "Oh, Doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to "It is too late." answer:

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with Mr. Hendricks for years, ran about the house

CRYING AND MOANING.

and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bulletined down town it was generally discredited, yet in a very few minutes hundreds or more of Mr. Hendricks's close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large, comfortable room, in which he did the most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works, and on his desk were his papers, memoranda, and a large number of letters which had been allowed to accumulate without answering in the last two or three days. His dressing-gown and slip-pers were at his bedside, and near by was a small stand, on which were various meditines and a goblet of water. Portraits. landscapes, and bric-a-brac adorn the walls of the rooms, and were in striking contrast with the sad scene. Dr. Thompson says that, in his opin-ion, Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there will probably be a what the disease was. For several years Mr. Hendricks has not been a

foot, which at time it was feared would result in blood-poisoning, and it was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand, but he apparently recovered entirely from this and was in his usual health. While in Washington during the last session of Congress he was overworked and almost worn out by the press of political matters, and upon his return here he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer and devoting the time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlantic City; spent three weeks at Atlantic City; then came West and went to the north ern lake resorts, and afterwards to the Miami reservoir, in Ohio, fishing. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said he never felt better in his life.

Last week, by special invitation, he attended the Fat-Stock show at Chicago, and was there the recipient of considerable attention in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception he attended last night, owever, he appeared to be unusually cheerful and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions. The news of Mr. Hendricks's death

spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a

GENERAL EXPRESSION OF SORROW over it. Those who were his political enemies here were his personal friends, and for everybody who called on him or whom he met he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the down-town bulletin-boards all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. Mr. Hendricks had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the State, county, and city buildings, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business-houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning. All the city ministers will, in their Thanksgiving services to-morrow, make appropriate mention of the death of the distinguished statesman, and Right Reverend Bishop Knickerbocker, bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Hendricks was a

preach the memorial sermon. A MAN OF CONSPICUOUS POSITION Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, who, with Mr. Hendricks, has shared the honors of his party in this State, says to-night: "No man in his day occupied a higher or more conspicuous position in his party or in public life than did Mr. Hendricks, and very few public men have had their official conduct less criticised than he. I think Mr. Hendricks is fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought out for himself in both public and private circles, and his death leaves a void in the political and social circles of Indiana that will not on or easily be filled.'

life-long member, will, it is understood,

Like expressions were heard on all sides from leading members of both parties. MR. AND MRS. HENDRICKS'S PRI-

VATE LIFE. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had lived in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years, and have been prominent in all repre sentative social features of the city's existence. They had but one child. who died when but three years old, when they lived in Shelby county. For a long time they had apartments in hotels here, as Mr. Hendricks's official duties kept him in Washington much of the time. Afterwards they had a residence in the northern part of the city, but about five years ago moved down town to an old fami ly residence directly opposite the State-house, where they have since lived. They entertained their friends frequently by parties and receptions who called. It was this that made Mr. Hendricks deservedly so popular, for he and his wife treated everybody cordially and courteously, and those whose positions in life were inferior were always sure of a kindly reception at his house. Mr. Hendricks was very charitable and calls on him for aid were frequent and never unheeded. For several years he had been actively dentified with the Indianapolis Be nevolent Society, an organized charity, and had contributed liberally to the money and in work. He had been a deacon in St. Paul's Episcopal church for a long time, and was connected with various other religious and benevolent associations. Aside from his political duties, Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to the practice of his profession, being a member of the law-

and since the death of ex-Governor Baker he has been the senior member. His practice was largely in the Federal courts, and principally in railroad cases, he having been employed in several

firm of Baker, Hoord & Hendricks.

cases of national importance.

AN EXPOUNDER OF CONSTITUTIONAL His long experience in legislative and governmental affairs had made him one the Legislature and elected all of their of the best expounders of constitutional law in the country, and his opinion on questions involving this was solicited from all parts of the country. He often said that the ambition of his early manhood was to be either a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or an author of works on law, or an editor of a legal journal.

HIS DOMESTIC RELATIONS were of the most pleasant character. and Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was of great aid to him in his political career, as she had large and varied information and excellent judgment, besides being greatly ambitious for her husband's political

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

Since Mr. Hendricks's serious attack wo years ago, both Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have been apprehensive of a sud-den end of his life, and the attachment between them has grown very strong, almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become, in fact, that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week, while in Chicago, he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that

for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind in his mind. Mr. Hendricks's method of living was simple and unpretentious. His house is an old-fashioned structure; large and built so as to give the most room. It was furnished richly, but in excellent taste, and had a cheerful, homelike appearance. When not engaged with callers Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to his books, and his literar attainments were varied and general. For years the services of

MB. HENDRICKS AS AN ORATOR years Mr. Hendricks has not been a robust man, and was subject to

FREQUENT "BAD SPELLS," as he called them, during which he would be prostrated some times for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several present Constitution of the State of

diana in 1850, he made the principal THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. force of workmen has been engaged for the purpose.

Cabinet Secting Called - Expressions of The News at Other Points. has spent much time in re-vising this for the report of the proceedings that is to be published in book form, and in writing a sketch of his own career for the same volume. He had been in frequent consultation with Hon. William H. English over this matter, and the last time his name was at noon to-day, when he wrote a brief note to Mr. English, returning a book he had borrowed, with

HIS NEAR RELATIVES.

Mr. Hendricks has no near relation except a brother, who lives in Shelby ville, Ind., and a sister, wife of Dr. Winslow C. Pierce, of New York. He owns considerable property in this city but his entire fortune is estimated to be no more than \$100,000, the greater part of which he earned by the practice of

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. tite Facts Life, Education, and Public Se.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, late Vice-President, was born near Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. On the maternal side be was of Scotch descent. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas, was born in Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, and not long after his marriage to Jane Thompson moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where, on a farm near that place, Thomas first saw the light of day.

When six months old his parents re-moved to Madison, Ind., then the residence of his uncle, William Hendricks, who was successively a member of Congress, Governor of the State, and United States senator. Under appointment of President Jackson John Hendricks long served as a surveyor of the public lands in his section of the country. In 1832 he moved to Shelby county, Indiana, and the present county town of Shelbyville is located upon a part of the old Hendricks farm. In this home Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till 1837, when he entered Hanover College, Indiana, graduating in 1841. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thompson, at Chambersburg, Pa., and in 1843 was admitted to the bar, returning to Shelbyville to practice, where his success in the line of his chosen profession was ever thereafter phenomenal. In 1845 he married Eliza C. Morgan. Their only

son died in infancy.

His first prominent appearance in the political arena was in 1848, when he was chosen a member of the State Legislature. In 1850 he served in the State Constitutional Convention. During the next five years he represented the Indianapolis district in Congress and for four years afterwards was Commissioner of the General Land Office. In the memorable campaign of 1860 he ran for Governor against Henry S. Lane and was defeated. Lane was chosen United States senator immediately after his inauguration, and Oliver P. Morton succeeded to the governorship. In the election of 1862 there was a political revulsion, and Indiana elected a Democratic Legislature. Mr. Hendricks wa then chosen senator for the term ending in March, 1869. He served in the Committees on Claims, Public Buildings and Grounds, the Judiciary, Pub-

Lands, and Naval Affairs. In the Senate Mr. Hendricks at once took the lead among the Democrats, and made for himself a national reputation. He was active in opposition to the measure overturning the State goveroments, the imposition of test-oaths, the civil rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and kindred legislation.

In the memorable episode of the President's impeachment he played an important part, and added greatly to his reputation as an able lawyer and constitutional adviser.

It is a sufficient proof of the ability and success of Mr. Hendricks in the Senate that towards the close of a sinterm he had placed himself among the foremost men of his party and become a prominent candidate for the presidency. In the Convention of 1868 brought forward! and at one time led all other candidates, receiving the solid vote of New York and the Ohio, however, which had Northwest. been compelled to abandon its own candidate, was determined to defeat all other western men, and the delegates from that State threw their votes for Horatio Seymour, of New York, persistently, and finally produced a stampede of the whole convention to his sup-

The same year Mr. Hendricks ran for Governor a second time, and was a second time defeated. His opponent vas Governor Conrad Baker, and so close was the contest that Mr. Hendricks only fell 961 votes behind.

After his retirement from the Senate 1869 Mr. Hendricks returned to the practice of his profession at Indianapois. Mr. Hendricks acquiesced in what appeared to be the popular will in the reeley movement, and gave his hearty approval to the new departure. He was not allowed to remain idle during the canvass. Against his earnest pro State ticket except the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The majorities were very small, but they were enough. The personal popularity of Governor Hendricks carried him through.

The fact that a Republican Lieutenant-Governor would succeed him in case of a vacancy kept Mr. Hendricks from any thought of the senatorship two years afterwards and chained him to his post until the end of his term.

In 1876 he was chosen Vice-President on the ticket with Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, but the Republican candidate was seated, although Mr. Hendricks had a popular majority of 252,000. Vice-President Hendricks was a man

of medium height and symmetrical form. He was erect, active, and vigorous. His face was manly and handsome. His disposition was as sunny as his complexon, and in social life he was a grea favorite. To acquaintances he was affable and easy; to close friends warm and lovable; to political partisans courteous but cautious. His habits were such that he found \$5,000 a year ample for his expenditures during his senato rial term at Washington. Mr. Hendricks was an Episcopalian in religious

In 1877 and again in 1883, accom panied by Mrs. Hendricks, deceased made a brief tour in Europe as a relaxation from his arduous professional pursuits. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Chi-cago in July, 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Hon. Jo-seph E. McDonald, of that State, for the presidency. After the nomination of Grover Cleveland, Hon. William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice presidency, and the entire 816 votes of the Convention were cast for him-making him its unanimous nominee He was at Saratoga when he was officially notified of his nomination, and subsequently made formal accept ance in a brief letter. In the election which ensued Cleveland and Hendricks received 219 to their opponents' 182 electoral votes, and were declared President and Vice-President respectively. Will begin to-morrow morning. A large

Prominent Men. (By telegraph to the Disp WASHINGTON, November 25.—The announcement of the death of Vice-President Hendricks has cast a deep gleam over the capital. Mr. Hendricks's health had improved so much during the last year or two that his friends looked to his continuance in public life. for many more years, and the news of his sudden death came with a shock. The first news of the sad occurrence

was an Associated-Press bulletin from Indianapolis. The President and mem-bers of the Cabinet were informed at once, and the President immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet to take mitable action. Senator Edmunds was apprised of the

death of the Vice-President by an As-sociated-Press reporter, and was greatly affected. He said that he had known Mr. Hendricks a great many years, and they were intimate friends in old times in the Senate, and he added: "I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death. I shall call a meeting to-morrow of all the senators in the city to make such arrangements to have the Senate represented at the funeral as are proper."

Secretary Bayard said : "The news of Mr. Hendricks's death is painful to us all, but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death through the failure of Congress to pass the proper laws regulating the presidential succession, the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President,

is more painful to contemplate." Secretary Lamar said: "My ac quaintance with Mr. Hendricks was not ntimate. He has been far many years a great favorite in the South, and I think he was regarded all over the country as a very safe, conservative states-man—a man of great dignity and force of character. He had the faculty of attaching his friends to him very warmly. Although his death is very sudden and a great shock to us all, I have often heard his friends express apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since his attack some years ago."

Senator Voorhees said: nothing kind that can be said of Mr. Hendricks that would not be true. He was a man of stainless life and great courage and ability, and a leader of men. To say that he was timid in politics was a great mistake. He never was in a position in his life that he did not fill it. His death will cause a great

Senator Voorhees and Judge Holman. of Indiana, were informed of the Vice-President's death by a tele gram from Hon. William iH. English They immediately telegraphed the fol-lowing to Mrs. Hendricks: "We tender you the deepest sympathies of our hearts in your great loss. The nation mourns with you. They also sent the following to Hon. W. H. English: "When will the funeral of the Vice-President take place? It will be fully attended officially from here." It is understood that the President

and his Cabinet will attend the funeral. Action of the Cabinet and President. WASHINGTON, November 25 .- The Cabinet meeting to-night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney-General Gar

land. It was decided that the President and members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice-President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President issued the following :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "Washington, D. C.,
"November 25, 1885.

To the People of the United States : "Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and eminence and varied ser vices of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag b placed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. That the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all legations and consulates in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty GROVER CLEVELAND. days.

· By the President : " T. F. Bayard, " Secretary of State." The following was sent to the secre-

tary of the Senate : " EXECUTIVE MANSION, " WASHINGTON, D. C., " November 25, 1885. To the Hon. Anson G. McCook, Sec.

retary of the Senate: · I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps, in conjunction with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to secure a proper representation of Congress at

the funeral of the deceased. "Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL S. LAMONT, " Private Secretary. The President was just sitting down

to dinner when the following dispatch was handed him : "INDIANAPOLIS, IND., "November 25, '85. To President Cleveland: Vice-President Hendricks died sud-

denly this afternoon. Disease probably paralysis. "WILLIAM H. ENGLISH." He was greatly shocked at the news t contained, and immediately sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hendricks:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,) "Washington, D. C., "November 25, 1885. Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapo lis. Ind .:

"The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great affliction, and . I sincerely mourn the decease of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest trust, while the natio and a faithful public servant.

"GROVER CLEVELAND." Shortly afterwards he received the following : "INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 1

"Mr. Hendricks sent me a mess after noon to-day, at which time he was slightly unwell only. He died about 4 P. M., no one being present at the actual moment of his death. Dr. Thompson, his physician, thinks paralysis of the heart occasioned his death, which was wholly unexpected. "WILLIAM H. ENGLISH."

CHICAGO, November 25.—The announcement of Vice-President Hendricks's death reached here after busisess hours, but it obtained a wide pubicity nevertheless and created a pro-ound impression. The fact was bulletined by the newspaper offices, and special issues of the afternoon dailies were issued to satisfy the demand for more definite details respecting the event. The subject was discussed by large crowds in the hotel lobbies, and the intelligence was deemed so startling that at first it was not generally When Mr. Hendricks paid a visit to

this city only recently he was apparently in perfect health. He had a very wide circle of personal and proional friends in Chicago, his railroad cases calling him frequently to practice in the United States Courts CINCINNATI. O., November 25 .-

Within a very few minutes after the receipt of the news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks the fire-bells commenced tolling and continued for one hour at intervals of one minute. MRETING IN INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November

25.-To-night at an informal meeting of leading citizens a committee of five, with Senator Harrison as chairman, was appointed to arrange for a public Saturday, to take such action as seems appropriate. The intention is to make t a meeting of citizens of the State generally, with addresses by repre-sentative men. The Board of Aldermen to-night adopted fitting resolutions and arranged for a municipal memorial meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. Opinions of Justices Miller and Strong of the Supreme Caurt.

WASHINGTON, November 25 .- Justice Miller, of the United Seates Supreme Court, in speaking of the Presidential succession to-night, said :
.. If Mr. Edmunds had been elected

president pro tempore of the Senate at the recent extra session of that body he would now be the constitutional suc cessor to the presidency in case of the death of President Cleveland during is term of office, though the tenure of office of the president pro tempore can be terminated at will by a vote of the Senate."

Do you think that the sudden death of the Vice-President will give rise to a constitutional amendment defining more clearly the status of the Presi-

dent pro tempore of the Senate?

"No; it is not needed. The President pro tempore holds office until the return of the Vice-President, or until the Senate elects his successor; nor is his tenure of office limited to a single session; for the Senate is a body in perpenso, not expiring by limitation, as does the House of Representatives."

Ex-Justice Strong, of the same court.

" It is customary at the close of the session of the Senate for the Vice-President to leave the chair and permit the election of a President pro tempore sion to the presidency in case of the sudden death of both the President and Vice-President. Mr. Hendricks, I understand, declined to permit the elec-tion of a President pro tempore of the Senate; hence that body is now without a presiding officer, and if President Cleveland should also die before the meeting of Congress the country would be without a head, and a most difficult problem would be offered for solution. A constitutional amendment is not necessary, but a congressional enactment is certainly needed, and under the circumstances will probably be adopted by the incoming Congress, vesting presidential succession, in case of the death of the President. Vice-President, and Speaker of House, in the Secretary the of State until an election could be held. In that contingency the Secretary of State would be legally only acting President, although he would be called President. The same would be true of the Vice-President. President pro tempore, or the Speaker of the House, in the case of the succession falling upon either of them.

The English Elections.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 25-Midnight So far 58 Tories, 50 Liberals, and Parnellites have been elected. T. P. 'Connor has defeated the Tory cand date in Scotland. A Tory candidate has defeated Childers in Postefract. Ashmead Hartlett (Conservative) is elected in Sheffield. Net gains so far

are-Liberals, 2; Tories, 17. LONDON, November 26.-Yester day's voting was decisive of the collapse of the Liberals. If the Conservative successes continue in the same ratio, which is now considered probable. the Conservatives' majority in Parliament will overtop the combined Liberal and Parnellite vote. Of the three greatest electorates voting yesterday Liverpool returned 8 Conservatives and 1 Nationalist; Leeds 3 Conservatives and two Liberals, Herbert Gladstone and Sir Lyon Playfair, both of whom are popular; and Sheffield, 3 Con-servatives and 2 Liberals. The Conservatives' majorities were mostly large. while the majorities of the Liberals were small. Lord Randolph Churchill carried Paddington by a vote of 2,371 against 1,025 for his opponent. The defeat of Gladstone's Ministers, Hugh Childers and Lefevre, and two of his Under-Secretaries, Messrs. Hayter and Holmes, adds to the Conservative triumph. The Liberals carried a number of new seats, but in no instance did they oust a Tory from an old Conservative seat; whereas the Conservative successes were chiefly obtained in former Liberal divisions. At Reform, Devon-shire, and National Liberal clubs the defeat of the Liberal party is admitted, but the Liberals rely upon successes in urban and country divisions to modify the result. Artesian Wells in Atlanta.

Mention was made a few days ago of

the boring of an Artesian well on the lot at the corner of Wentworth and Smith streets, where the new residence of Mr. F. S. Rodgers is in course of erection. The well was completed on Saturday, and the "rig" used for the boring removed. Its depth is 430 feet, where the first water-bearing stratum is usually tapped in this vicinity. The first sixty feet is lined with iron tubing. and its bore or diameter is six inches. The water does not flow over the surface, but reaches within a few feet of that point, and, like many wells of the same depth, cannot be exhausted by pumping at the rate of thirty to forty gallons a minute. This well was bored in eleven days by Mr. Spangler who, it will be remembered, bored the deep wells on Marion Square and near George street, which now, through the Water Works Company, supply the city with the purest of water.—Constitution.

Fifteen swords worn by Garibaldi at various periods of his cam be placed in the Capitol at Rome.

Congressman W. D. Washburn will probably be a candidate for the Un States senatorship from Minnesota.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR ervises Repulsed in an Assault on zegerien.

VIENNA, November 25.—The Sernight, and at 6 o'clock this morning, after being strongly reinforced, attempt ed to carry the city by assault, but were repulsed after three hours' sanguinary fighting. CATTARO, November 25 .- The Aus

trian Government is concentrating troops at Herzegovina. One regiment from Lower Austria, one from Upper Austria, and one from Hungary have gone to Bosnia via Slavonia. The hole force is to form a military cordon on the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovinia. The Montenegrin Official Gazette to-day hints that if Prince Alexander attempts to execute his alleged threat to annihilate the Servians, Montenegro will not remain an indifferent spectator.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, November 25 .- The Bulgarian losses so far in the campaign are 200 dead and 2,000 wounded, 350 of the latter severely injured. Sixty-four Servian officers have been killed or wounded; 500 starving Servians submitted to the Bulgarians on the fron tier.

MILAN ACCEPTS THE ABBISTICE. BELGRADE, November 25 .- It is officially announced that King Milan has accepted the armistice proposed by the Powers. ALEXANDER REFUSES KING MILAN'S

PEACE PROPOSALS. LONDON, November 25,-A dispatch from Sofia this afternoon says: Milan sent a message under a flag of truce to the Bulgarian advance line, proposing peace at the request of the Powers. The Bulgarian commander sent the message to Prince Alexander, but the latter declined to accept the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria

had not received such a request from the Powers. Prince Alexander refuses to consider the peace proposal until the Servians have evacuated the Widdin listrict and the amount of war indemnity payable by Servia to Bulgaria has been fixed. THE WAR CONSIDERED OVER.

BELGRADE, November 25 .- King Milan has returned to this city. The war is considered to be over. der summoning the Landsturm for active service has been countermanded. THE PORTE FEARS MORE TROUBLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25 .-The Porte fears that the Austrian ocupation of Servia in the event of a reolution in that country will lead to Russian action in Bulgaria. The fact that Russia is massing a large force in Bessarabia, and that Austria is making the same war preparations in Bosnia, causes the utmost uneasiness in diplomatic circles in this city, and it is believed Prince Alexander will now deline to relinquish control of Eastern Roumelia. Consequently a pacific solution of the Balkan question is increasingly difficult. The Porte is ne-gotiating with Baron Hirsch for a loan of \$5,000,000.

THE ATTACK ON WIDDIN RENEWED. BUCHAREST, November 25 .- The Servians renewed the attack on Widdin this afternoon, without success.

THE ARMISTICE. LONDON, November 26 .- The Powers have instructed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to agree to an armistice, King Milan has given orders to his troops to

> King Alfonso Bead. [By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 25-4:30 P. M. A dispatch has just been received at the Foreign Office from Madrid stating that King Alfonso died at 9 o'clock this

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS. LONDON, November 25 .- Additional ispatches from Madrid announcing the the death of the King of Spain were received here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. They state that the widow of the king is completely prostrated by his death.

THE EFFECT ON SPANISH HONDS. The quotation of Spanish 4-per-cent. onds at the opening of the London Stock Exchange to-day was 54; on receipt of the news of King Alfonso's death a decline set in and they fell to 04, but subsequently recovered, and

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONDOLENCE. LONDON, November 25 .- The Queen was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alonso's death. Besides sending a message of condolence to Madrid, she dispatched a special messenger to the Spanish embassy at London within half an hour after the receipt of the news.

THE KING'S LAST HOURS. MADRID, November 25 .- Throughout Monday night King Alfonso had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two physicians of El Pardo were in constant attendance. They decided on Tuesday morning that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the King died at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All officers of State and Cabinet Ministers, except the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior were present at the mo-ment of dissolution. The Cabinet met immediately, and the Queen was appointed Regent in accordance with law. The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the Regent's pleasure.

The body of King Alfonso will be in-terred in the Palace of the Escurial. Orders have been issued that the troops be confined to barracks. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
King Alfonso XII., of Spain, was

born November 28, 1857, and was pro-

claimed King of Spain December 30,

1874. He has been twice married.

His first wife was his cousin, Maria de

as Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of

Montpensier. She lived only five months after their marriage, dying in June, 1876, when she was only eighteen years old, and in November, 1879, Alfonso married Maria Christina, the daughter of the Archduke Charles Berdinand, of Austria. He leaves two daughters, aged respectively three and five years. Alfonso was with his army in the field during the operations against the Carlists, and returned to Madrid in triumph after their overthrow in March, 1876. Two attempts were made upon Alfonso's life during his reign. On October 25, 1878, Juan Moncasi, a workman, fired at him in Madrid without effect. On December 30, 1879, a youth named Francisco Otero fired two pistol-shots at Alfonso and Queen Christina as at Alfonso and Queen Christina as they were driving in an open carriage through the palace gates at Madrid. One bullet passed harmlessly between Alfonso and his wife, and the other made a hole in an attendant's hat. Otero was sentenced to death in Febru-ary, 1880, and was afterward executed.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The stock market to-day was iess active. Total save-543,300 shares. London quotations showed advances over last evening; closing, and the opinings at New York were generally lask higher than the close last evening; although there were a lew cases in which the first prices were lower and others where there was no change. The slight advance immediately after the opening marked the highest of the day on an active selling movement. Prices declined the first half hour materially, and the market became quiet; advanced steady, followed by another decline in the afternoon; later a quick upward movement, which was sucquiet; advanced steady, followed by another decline in the afternoon; later a quick upward movement, which was succeeded in the last half hour by a steady but comparatively firm tone, finally closing strong at prices that are neither the highest not lowest of the day, but generally lower. Over 32 per cent, of the business was in St. Paul. Lake shore, and Teams Pacific. The weakness which was conspicuous in the first hour and again between 1 and 2 o'clock is attributed to an effort on the part of room traders to realize profits made yesterday and to the prevalent disposition to close accounts over the holiday. The news on the street was measure and uninsportant. New Jersey Central was conspicuous for its feverish and irrequiar movements. Points have been freely circulated to buy the stock, but no one was willing to give a reason. It closed 15% high-er. Texas Pacific is up 1% Richmond and West Point 1%; western Union. Pacide Mail, and Louisville and Nashville closed Mail and Louisville and Nashville closed M

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 25.-Virginia 6%, cousois, 53; past-due coupons, 594; new 10-40%, 38; new 3%, 60. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1885. SALES-FIRST BOARD, - 1,000 Virginia Midland incomes at 63; 1,300 Blehmond city 5's at 10614; 1,000 Western North Carolina 6's at 87, 2,000 do. at 87; 1,000 Virginia new 3's at 80, 1,500 do. at 60; \$336 Virginia 3 per cent. fractional at 60,

SECOND BOARD. - 200 Richmond city 6 a SECOND BOARD. TOO Richmond city of the control of t Virginia 10-40's....

\$300 do. at 80; \$300 Virginia new 3 per cent. registered at 60%; 1,500 Charlotte, Colum-bia and Augusta 1st 7's at 114%, 500 do. at

Virginia consos.
Virginia peciers
Virginia new 3*s.
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82.
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83.
North Carolina 6*s.
North Carolina 6*s. CITY BONDS.

Richmond city 5's. 139
Richmond city 6's. 119
Petersburg city 8's, special tax.117
Norfolk water 8's. 127
Manchester 6's. 127
Manchester 8's, tax-rec.

RAILEOAD BONDS.

Col. & Greenville 1st 6's

Col. and Green, 2d 6's

Vs. Midfand income 6's

Predmont railroad 1st 8's

Petersburg Class A. 5's

Petersburg Class B. 6's

R. Y. R. and Ches. 8's

R. and A. 1st mort. 7's

A. and C. income 6's

C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7's

Western N. C. 7's ex. int

Western N. C. 7's ex. int BAILBOAD BONDS. 7834 Western N. C. 7's, ex. int 107's Western N. Carolina 5's, 86's Georgia Pacific 1st 6's 104 Georgia Pacific 2d 6's, 104 Rich, 6 Meckig 1st 6's, ex. int. 92's RAILROAD STOCKS, Par,

Columbia & Greenville pref. 100 65, Richmond and Petersburg. 100 455; Richmond and Petersburg. 100 475; Richmond and Alleghany. 100 475; Richmond and Alleghany. 100 475; Inanta and Charlotte. Char. Col. and Aug. 100 35/4 Atlanta and Charlotte 100 84% Norfolk and Western pref. 100 Virginia Midland common.100 25

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, November 25, 1885. offensos, WHEAT.-White 58 bushels, Mixed, 788 ushels, Red, 834 bushels, Total, 1,680

Cons. White, 1,926 bushels, Mixed, 0375 bushels, 0375, 2,200 bushels, 534ES REFORTED TO SECRETARY, SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.
WHEAT.—White, 58 bushes common to
fair at \$5 to 980. Mixed, 48 bushes fair at
930. Red, 150 bushes fair Longberry at
930.; 134 bushes fair Shortberry at 900.
CORN.—White, 378 bushes very good to
prime Virginia (new) at 480.; 836 bushes
common to very good Virginia (new) en
private terms. Mixed, 158 bushes very
good to prime en private terms.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine, \$3a\$3,50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4a\$4.75; patent family, \$country, \$5.50a\$5.75.

COTTON REPORT. At Roanoke warehouse, 25 bales.
At Richmond and Petersburg railroad, bales. larket quiet, with fair demand.

Low Middling. -84c, strict Low Middling. -84 to 9c. Middling. -94c. Strict Middling. -94c.

QUOTATIONS.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. November 23, 1885.
Loose tebacco receipts are moderate, and emand active at prices ranging from three billars for lugs to eight dollars for dark Business on change appears quiet, but here is a growing speculative demand to ine cutters and wrappers; sales, however give been small this week, and will proba-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. November 25.—Cotton firm; sales 1,355 bales; uplands 9.7-16c.; Orteams, 91c.; consolidated net receipts, \$1,237 bales; exports — to Great Britain, 3,669 bales; to France, 4.822 bales; to the Continent, 13,504 bales. Southern flour unchanged, Wheat—Spot about \$6. lower and very duil; ungraded red, 76a,90c.; No.2 red, nominal; November, 944a,954c.; December, 94a,954c.; December, 94a,954c.; December, 55a,554c.; December, 55a,554c.; December, 53a,544c. Oats opened \$6.50. higher; closing weak; No. 2, 334c. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. No. 2, 35ac. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$8.18c. No. 2, 35ac. No. 2, 3

ber, \$6.483,6.50. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMOR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, November 25.—Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat heavy: No. 2 red, 94a96c. Corn in fair demand: No. 2 mixed, new, 36a37c. Cats strong: No. 2 mixed, new, 36a37c. Pork quiet and firm at \$10. Lard active and lower at \$6.07s. Bulk-meate dull and unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm: short clear, \$6.25. Whiskey steady at \$1.09. Sugar firmer. Hogs firm: counmon and light, \$3a\$3.70; packing and butchers, \$3.70a\$4.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. Sovember 25.—Flour dull. Wheat opened hair, higher; closed Mc. under yesterday; November, 864,8574c.; December, 864,8574c.; January, 874,858c.; No. 2 red, 96a31c. Corn closed Mc. lower; cash, 424,8424c.; November, 424,8424c.; all the year, 604,8414c. Oat very steady; closed a shade easier; cash, 284,8284c.; November and Peccuber, 285,82894c.; November and Peccuber, 285,82894c.; November and Peccuber, 285,82894c.; May, 314,3314c. lower; cash, 58,9535 for old; 98,874,331. Lard 79,310c. lower; cash, 56,10; December, 58,10; 16,0. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders, 53,8035,26.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 25.—There was a dragging wheat market to-day and a lower range of prices. The opening was firm. December advancing to 87%c, and remained steady at about that figure; but the situation became beavy during the middle estation, which caused the option to drop to 86%c. At the close of the regular board there were rumous that some of the large operators identified with the recent built movement were seiling out. This was wholly conjectural, but had its effect upon the course of prices. There was some seiling, owing to the adjournment for Thankagiving-day, by parties not wishing to keep open trades; but as a whole, the session was dull and without marked features. Cables were lower for American the scatton was dull and without ma-features. Cables were lower for Amer-red winter wheat. Receipts were in rate and exports from the scaboard if The feeting was weak in the afternoon, cember declining to 86%,c. closing at 80. The later weakness was attributed to a port that the Servian relier had agreed a similative. Moderate business was to seted in corn. the market relies

LOUISVILLE

WILMINGTON. Wilmingros, N. C., November 25.—2 rentine firm 344c. Rosin fire; strain 825c.; good, 87c. Tar firm at \$1.10. Cri turpentine steady; hard, \$1; yellow-and virgin, \$1.50.

MILWAUKER. MILWAUKER, November 25.—Floor dull and depressed. Wheat weak; cash, 87%; January, 87c. Corn steady; No. 8, 42%. Octs firm; No. 2, 23%; Provisions lower, Mess-pork—Cash, old, 89; new 119. Prime steem lard, cash or December, 96.29.

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES. NEW TORK. November 25.—Cottom—Set receipts. 608 bales; gross receipts. 4.436 bales. Putures closed steady; sales. 120,709 bales: November. 59.42556.44; December. 59.42656.44; December. 59.7085.71; Earch. 59.52; April. 59.5259.94; May. 510.048519.95; June. 510.128510.16; July. 510.238510.24; Acquist. 510.318510.32.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. (Reported for the Digmton.)
Nonrock, November 23.—New. 24.35.4.;
old. Saxye.; factory, hand-picked. 5;46.59.
Market steady. Purchased at the Norfolk
storage warshouse. 1.190 bags; at the 0ld
Dominion warshouse. 340 bags; at Walter's factory. 500 bags.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
WASPINGTON, November 26-1 4. M .- For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, clearing in the northern portions, stationary temperature, followed by slightly warmer weather, northwesterly winds, diminishing in

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, stationary followed during Friday by slowly-rising temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variale, and frosts in the interior.

For Richmond and vicinity, faw weather, stationary temperature, fol-lowed during Friday by slightly warmer weather.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday was clear and partly cloudy. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. 9 A. M..... Mean temperature

Died of Heart Disease About nine o'clock last night a colored woman named Mary Harris died

suddenly on Leigh street between Smyth and Henry. Coroner Taylor was summoned and viewed the body, but being satisfied that the woman died of heart disease he deemed an inquest unnecessary. Deceased was forty years old and lived in the rear of 120 East Broad Street. Her body was turned over to her friends. This renowned violin cirtuoro, sisted by an exceptionally fine coterie

of musical and literary artists, will appear at the Theatre to-morrow night. The sale of seats has already opened auspiciously. Mme. Urso has appeared before our people once before, under the auspices of the Mozart Association, public of Richmond will undoubtedly be delighted at this opportunity of enjoying a concert the excel-lence of which will surely give pleasure.

Police Court. The following cases were disposed of yesterday : Isaac Thurston (colored), conten

court. Fined \$4,50 and cost. S. H. Ford, a suspicious character. Jailed for twelve months. William Winfree (colored), fighting in the street. Continued till to-day. Joseph Hamilton and Joseph Evans (both colored), assaulting and beating George Johnson. Continued till to-day. William Shinault, who was under

bonds for his good behavior, was delivered up by his bondsman, and upon furnishing other security he was re- ! leased. John P. Winston and James Webb (both colored), fighting in the street.

Joseph Bailey (colored), assault and battery. Continued till to-day. Andrew Carsie, stealing. Continued till to-day.

Thomas Walker (colored), suspicious character. Security required.

Fined \$5 each and costs.

Charles Hansen, assault. Dismissed with costs. As has been announced several times previously, the city markets will be closed to-day. The green-grocers will do a fine business in consequence.

BERLIN, November 25 .- Two Americans. Peter Jepsen and Martin Grass

boell, staying at Hadersleben, a seaport town of Prussia, have been order quit Germany. Both are naturalized citizens of the United States, and reside in Illinois. Jepsen has appealed to the American Legation.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, Nov. 26, 1866. PORT OF RICHMOND, Nov. 25, 1885.

Steamer Wyanoke, Hulphers, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Alira & Co., agenta. Steamer Pioneer, Piatt, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McOnmerchandise and passinger, J. W. McCarrick, agent.
Bleamer Ariel, Gifford, Sorbik, United
States mail, merchandise, and passenges,
L. B. Tatum, agent.
Schooner A. C. Lyons, Bunnill, New York,
ccal, Thaw & Ellett.

SAILED.

Brig Regulator, Drew. Santos, flour.
Schooner Houses P. Shares, Osborne. New
York, coal, Chempeake and Ohio Railway
Company.
Schooner E. C. Knight, Jr., Huntly, Bermuda Hundreds, to load pine wood for Sew
York.

Brig Marie (Dan.) Terkildsen, Rio Grande

PORT OF NEWPORTS NEWS, Nov. 25. [By telegraph.] Schooner Calvin F. Baker, Baker, Ports-

Schooner James B. Opien, Sewberry, lew York, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio mil-ay. WHEAT BAKING POWDER

GOLD MEDAL at New Orleans.

Approved by the Government che

MARTIN EALBPLEISCH'S SONS Entablished 1829.

BOOK WHO JOB M